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EXAMINER	
BROOKS, SHANNON	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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ADB035@Motorola.com

Office Action Summary	**Application No.** 10/683,761	**Applicant(s)** BI ET AL.
	Examiner Shannon R. Brooks	**Art Unit** 2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 October 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-35* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-35* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *10 October 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

   1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
   2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
   3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
   4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. **Claims 1-21 and 23-35** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker (US 2004/0184614 A1) in view of Kwon (US 2006/0239334 A1).

Consider **Claim 1**, Walker teaches a method at a communication device of distinguishing a datastream on a channel shared by a plurality of users, the method comprising: performing demodulation on the signal to obtain a scrambled signal (Pg. 2, [0017]); extracting (read as isolate) a unique identifier from the scrambled signal (read as unique key used to communicate private secure messages, Pg. 3, [0023] and Fig. 4, item 54); and examining the unique identifier extracted from the scrambled signal to determine if the signal is intended for the communication device (read as determine if message is a private secure message, Pg. 3, [0023]) and [0029]); Walker teaches receiving a radio frequency signal for a time division multiplexed datastream and does not specifically teach receiving a radio frequency signal for a frame.

However Kwon teaches receiving a radio frequency signal for a frame (Pg. 3, [0034]-[0035] and [0046]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Kwon with Walker in order to aid in the transmission of frame-based data (Pg. 3, [0036])

Consider **Claim 8**, Walker teaches a method at a mobile communication device of distinguishing a datastream on a channel shared by a plurality of users, the method comprising: performing demodulation on the signal to obtain a scrambled signal (Pg. 1, [0003]-[0006] and Fig. 2); descrambling the scrambled signal to obtain a channel encoded signal (Pg. 1, [0003]-[0006] and Fig. 2); channel decoding the channel encoded signal to obtain a cyclic redundancy coded signal (Pg. 3, [0024]); cyclic redundancy code checking the cyclic redundancy coded signal (Pg. 3, [0024]); and if the cyclic redundancy coded signal fails the cyclic redundancy code check (read as fails the verification process, Pg. 3, [0024]), examining a unique identifier to determine if the signal is intended for the mobile communication device (read as reread and reprocess unique identifier in message header step of Fig. 3, steps 112-120) ; Walker teaches receiving a radio frequency signal for a time division multiplexed datastream and does not specifically teach receiving a radio frequency signal for a frame.

However Kwon teaches receiving a radio frequency signal for a frame (Pg. 3, [0034]-[0035] and [0046]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Kwon with Walker in order to aid in the transmission of frame-based data (Pg. 3, [0036])

Consider **Claim 15**, Walker teaches a method on a network of distinguishing a datastream on a channel shared by a plurality of users, the method comprising: determining a unique identifier for each of a set of mobile communication devices (read as unique key used to communicate private secure messages, Pg. 3, [0023] and Fig. 4, item 54); obtaining a message intended for one of the mobile communication devices (Abstract and Pg. 3, [0023]-[0029]); except that Walker does not specifically teach incorporating the unique identifier into the scrambled message for a frame intended for a selected mobile communication device; and additionally, Walker does not specifically teach scrambling the message using a long code generated using a mobile communication device specific long code mask to obtain a scrambled message.

However, Kwon teaches incorporating the unique identifier into the scrambled message for a frame intended for a selected mobile communication device (Pg. 1, [0014]); and Kwon teaches scrambling the message using a long code generated using a mobile communication device specific long code mask to obtain a scrambled message (Pg. 2, [0015]-[0016]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Kwon into Walker in order to aid in the scrambling process (Pg. 2, [0016]).

Consider **Claim 23**, Walker teaches a method on a network of distinguishing a datastream on a channel shared by a plurality of mobile communication devices, the method comprising: identifying a set of mobile communication devices (pg. 2, [0021]); determining a unique identifier for at least one of the set of mobile communication devices (Pg. 2, [0020]-[0022]); obtaining information bits intended for the at least one of the mobile communication devices (Pg. 2, [0020]-[0022]); appending cyclic redundancy code bits to the information bits to obtain a cyclic redundancy coded message (pg. 3, [0024]); performing channel coding on the cyclic redundancy coded message to obtain a channel coded message (Pg. 3, [0023]-[0024]); except that Walker does not specifically teach incorporating the unique identifier into the scrambled message for a frame intended for a selected mobile communication device; additionally, Walker does not specifically teach transmitting the frame scrambling the channel coded message using a long code generated using a mobile communication device specific long code mask to obtain a scrambled message.

However, Kwon teaches incorporating the unique identifier into the scrambled message for a frame intended for a selected mobile communication device (Pg. 1, [0014]) and Kwon teaches further transmitting the frame scrambling the message using a long code generated using a mobile communication device specific long code mask to obtain a scrambled message (Pg. 2, [0015]-[0016]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Kwon into Walker in order to aid in the scrambling process (Pg. 2, [0016]).

Consider **Claim 28**, Walker teaches a communication device comprising: a demodulator coupled to the receiver, the demodulator configured to demodulate the signal to obtain a scrambled signal (Pg. 2, [0017]); a descrambler coupled to the demodulator, the descrambler configured to descramble the scrambled signal to obtain a descrambled signal (Pg. 1, [0003]-[0006] and Fig. 2); and a unique identifier match module configured to extract a unique identifier from the received signal (read as unique key used to communicate private secure messages, Pg. 3, [0023] and Fig. 4, item 54) and also configured to examine the unique identifier extracted from the received signal to determine if the signal is intended for the communication device (read as determine if message is a private secure message, Pg. 3, [0023]) and [0029]); Walker teaches a receiver configured to receive a radio frequency signal for a time division multiplexed datastream and does not specifically teach a receiver configured to receive a radio frequency signal for a frame.

However Kwon teaches a receiver configured to receive a radio frequency signal for a frame (Pg. 2, [0015], Pg. 3, [0034]-[0035] and [0046]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Kwon with Walker in order to aid in the transmission of frame-based data (Pg. 3, [0036]).

Consider **Claim 32**, Walker teaches a network controller comprising: unique identifier determination module configured to determine a unique identifier for a communication device recipient of a signal (read as unique key used to communicate private secure messages, Pg. 3, [0023] and Fig. 4, item 54); except that Walker does not specifically teach a scrambler configured to scramble the signal using a long code generated using a communication device specific long code mask to obtain a scrambled signal; nor does Walker teach a unique identifier incorporator configured to incorporate the unique identifier into the scrambled signal for a frame intended for the communication device; and a transmitter configured to transmit the frame..

However, Kwon teaches a scrambler configured to scramble the signal using a long code generated using a communication device specific long code mask to obtain a scrambled signal (Pg. 2, [0015]-[0016]); and a unique identifier incorporator configured to incorporate the unique identifier into the scrambled signal for a frame intended for the communication device (Pg. 1, [0014]; and a transmitter configured to transmit the frame (pg. 2, [0015]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Kwon into Walker in order to aid in the scrambling process (Pg. 2, [0016]).

Consider **Claim 2**, Walker teaches the method according to claim 1, wherein receiving further comprises receiving a radio frequency signal for a datastream on a forward dedicated control channel (read as signal channel, Pg. 2, [0017]).

Walker teaches a datastream and does not specifically teach a frame. However, Kwon teaches a frame (Pg. 3, [0034]-[0035] and [0046]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Kwon with Walker in order to aid in the transmission of frame-based data (Pg. 3, [0036])

Consider **Claim 3**, Walker teaches the method according to claim 1, wherein the unique identifier comprises a group identifier that identifies at least one communication device for which the signal is intended (Pg. 2, [0020]-[0022]).

Consider **Claim 4,** Walker teaches the method according to claim 1, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity that identifies a specific communication device for which the signal is intended (read as unique key used to communicate private secure messages, Pg. 3, [0023] and Fig. 4, item 54).

Consider **Claim 5**, Walker teaches the method according to claim 1, wherein the unique identifier is obtained from a set of segments of the scrambled signal (read as identifier isolated from encypted datastream segments of Fig. 4).

Consider **Claim 6**, Walker and Kwon teaches the method according to claim 1, but Walker further teaches the method comprising:; channel decoding the channel encoded signal to obtain a cyclic redundancy coded signal (Pg. 3, [0023]-[0024]); cyclic redundancy code checking the cyclic redundancy coded signal (pg. 3, [0024]); determining the cyclic redundancy coded signal fails the cyclic redundancy code check (read as fails verification, Pg. 3, [0024]); and Kwon further teaches increasing a received signal quality set point if in the examining step it is determined that the signal is intended for the communication device but the cyclic redundancy coded signal fails the cyclic redundancy code check (read as using punctured power bits to control power, Pg. 2, [0015]-[0017] and Pg. 4, [0050]-[0052]); and decreasing the received signal quality set point if in the examining step it is determined that the signal is intended for the communication device but the cyclic redundancy coded signal passes the cyclic redundancy code check (read as using punctured power bits to control power, Pg. 2, [0015]-[0017] and Pg. 4, [0050]-[0052]); descrambling the scrambled signal using a long code mask to obtain a channel encoded signal (Pg. 2, [0016] and Pg. 4, [0050]-[0051]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Walker and Kwon with further teachings of Kwon in order to aid in the descrambling process (pg. 4, [0050]).

Consider **Claim** 7, Walker teaches the method according to claim 1, further comprising, after extracting the unique identifier, descrambling the scrambled signal to obtain a channel encoded signal (Pg. 1, [0003]-[0006] and Fig. 2): and channel decoding the channel encoded signal to obtain a cyclic redundancy coded signal (Pg. 3, [0024.

Consider **Claim 9**, Walker teaches the method according to claim 8, wherein receiving further comprises receiving a radio frequency signal for a datastream on a forward dedicated control channel (read as time division multiplexed data over signal channels, Pg. 2, [0017]).

Walker teaches a datastream and does not specifically teach a frame. However, Kwon teaches a frame (Pg. 3, [0034]-[0035] and [0046]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Kwon with Walker in order to aid in the transmission of frame-based data (Pg. 3, [0036])

Consider **Claim 10**, Walker teaches the method according to claim 8, wherein the unique identifier comprises a group identifier that identifies at least one mobile communication device for which the signal is intended (Pg. 2, [0020]-[0022]).

Consider **Claim 11**, Walker teaches the method according to claim 8, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity that identifies a specific mobile communication device for which the signal is intended (read as unique key used to communicate private secure messages, Pg. 3, [0023] and Fig. 4, item 54).

Consider **Claim 12**, Walker teaches the method according to claim 8, wherein the unique identifier is obtained from a set of segments of the scrambled signal (read as identifier isolated from encypted datastream segments of Fig. 4).

Consider **Claim 13**, Kwon teaches the method according to claim 8 comprising: attempting to descramble the scrambled signal using a long code mask (Pg. 4, [0050]-[0051]); determining the scrambled signal is unsuccessfully descrambled (read as CRC bits are checked for errors, Pg. 4, [0052]); and increasing a signal quality set point if in the examining step it is determined that the signal is intended for the mobile communication device but the scrambled signal is unsuccessfully descrambled (read as using PCB control bits to control transmit power, Pg. 4, [0050]).

Consider **Claim 14**, Walker teaches the method according to claim 8, further comprising receiving a radio frequency signal for a datastream on a forward dedicated control channel (read as time division multiplexed data over signal channels, Pg. 2, [0017]).

Walker teaches a datastream and does not specifically teach a frame. However, Kwon teaches a frame (Pg. 3, [0034]-[0035] and [0046]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Kwon with Walker in order to aid in the transmission of frame-based data (Pg. 3, [0036])

Consider **Claim 16**, Walker teaches the method according to claim 15, wherein transmitting further comprises transmitting the datastream on a forward dedicated control channel (read as time division multiplexed data over signal channels, Pg. 2, [0017]).

Walker teaches a datastream and does not specifically teach a frame. However, Kwon teaches a frame (Pg. 3, [0034]-[0035] and [0046]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Kwon with Walker in order to aid in the transmission of frame-based data (Pg. 3, [0036])

Consider **Claim 17**, Walker and Kwon teach the method according to claim 15, and Kwon further teaches the method wherein incorporating the unique identifier comprises puncturing the unique identifier into the scrambled message (Pg. 2, [0016]-[0017]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Walker and Kwon with further teachings of Kwon in order to aid in the error handling process (Pg. 2, [0015]-[0017])

Consider **Claim 18**, Walker and Kwon teach the method according to claim 15, and Kwon further teaches the method wherein incorporating the unique identifier comprises puncturing the unique identifier into a set of segments of the scrambled message (pg. 2, [0015]-[0017]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Walker and Kwon with further teachings of Kwon in order to aid in the error handling process (Pg. 2, [0015]-[0017])

Consider **Claim 19,** Walker teaches the method according to claim 15, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity code (Pg. 2, [0020]-[0022]).

Consider **Claim 20**, Walker teaches the method according to claim 15, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity code derived from a mobile station identity number (pg. 2, [0020]-[0022]).

Consider **Claim 21**., Walker and Kwon teach the method according to claim 15, and Kwon further teaches specifically teach the method wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity code derived from a mobile station identity number by performing block coding (read as adding redundancy for error control) on the mobile station identity number (Pg. 2, [0015]-[0017]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Walker and Kwon with further teachings of Kwon in order to aid in the error handling process (Pg. 2, [0015]-[0017])

Consider **Claim 24**, Walker teaches the method according to claim 23, wherein transmitting further comprises transmitting the datastream on a forward dedicated control channel intended for a selected mobile communication device (Pg. 1, [0003] and {0016]). Walker teaches a datastream and does not specifically teach a frame. However, Kwon teaches a frame (Pg. 3, [0034]-[0035] and [0046]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Kwon with Walker in order to aid in the transmission of frame-based data (Pg. 3, [0036])

Consider **Claim 25**, Walker and Kwon teach the method according to claim 23, and Kwon further teaches the method wherein incorporating the unique identifier comprises puncturing the unique identifier into a set of segments of the scrambled message (pg. 2, [0016]-[0017]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Walker and Kwon with further teachings of Kwon in order to aid in the error handling process (Pg. 2, [0015]-[0017])

Consider **Claim 26**, Walker teaches the method according to claim 23, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity code derived from a mobile station identity number (pg. 2, [0020]).

Consider **Claim 27**, Walker and Kwon teach the method according to claim 23, and Kwon further teaches the method wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity code derived from a mobile station identity number by performing block coding (read as adding redundancy for error control) on the mobile station identity number (Pg. 2, [0015]-[0017]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Walker and Kwon with further teachings of Kwon in order to aid in the error handling process (Pg. 2, [0015]-[0017]).

Consider **Claim 29**, Walker teaches the communication device according to claim 28, further comprising a cyclic redundancy code check module coupled to the descrambler, the cyclic redundancy code check module configured to cyclic redundancy code check the descrambled signal (pg. 3, [0024]).

Consider **Claim 30**, Walker and Kwon teach the communication device according to claim 28, wherein receiver is further configured to receive a radio frequency signal for a datastream on a forward dedicated control channel (read as designated signal channels, Pg. 2, [0017]) during a broadcast multicast service communication (Pg. 1, [0003]-[0006]).

However Kwon further teaches a receiver configured to receive a radio frequency signal for a frame (Pg. 2, [0015], Pg. 3, [0034]-[0035] and [0046]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Walker and Kwon Kwon with further teachings of Kwon in order to aid in the transmission of frame-based data (Pg. 3, [0036]).

Consider **Claim 31**, Walker and Kwon teach the communication device according to claim 28, further comprising a power controller, and Kwon further teaches wherein the descrambler is configured to attempt to descramble the scrambled signal using a long code mask and determine the scrambled signal is unsuccessfully descrambled (Pg. 4, [0050]-[0052]), wherein the power controller is configured to increase a received signal quality set point if it is determined that the signal is intended for the mobile communication device but the scrambled signal is unsuccessfully descrambled (read as uses punctured power control bits to control power, (Pg. 2, [0015]-[0017] and Pg. 4, [0050]-[0052]); and decrease the received signal quality set point if in the examining step it is determined that the signal is intended for the communication device but the scrambled signal is successfully descrambled (read as uses punctured power control bits to control power, (Pg. 2, [0015]-[0017] and Pg. 4, [0050]-[0052]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Walker and Kwon with further teachings of Kwon in order to aid in the descrambling process (Pg. 4, [0050]).

Consider **Claim 33**, Walker and Kwon teach the network controller according to claim 32, wherein the transmitter transmits the datastream on a forward dedicated control channel (read as designated signal channels, Pg. 2, [0017]) during a broadcast multicast service communication (Pg. 1, [0003]-[0006]).

Kwon further teaches a transmitter transmits a frame on a forward dedicated control channel (Pg. 2, [0015], Pg. 3, [0034]-[0035] and [0046]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Walker and Kwon with further teachings of Kwon in order to aid in the transmission of frame-based data (Pg. 3, [0036]).

Consider **Claim 34**, Walker and Kwon teach the network controller according to claim 32, and Kwon teaches the network controller wherein the unique identifier incorporator incorporates the unique identifier into the scrambled signal by puncturing the unique identifier into a power control section of the scrambled signal (Pg. 2, [0015]-[0017]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Walker and Kwon with further teachings of Kwon in order to aid in the scrambling process (Pg. 2, [0017]).

Consider **Claim 35**, Walker teaches the network controller according to claim 32, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity code derived from a mobile station identity number of the communication device (Pg. 2, [0020]-[0021]).

4. **Claim 22** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker (US 2004/0184614 A1) in view of Kwon (US 2006/0239334 A1) and further in view of Padovani (US 2003/0142556 A1).

Consider **Claim 22**, Walker and Kwon teach the method according to claim 15, wherein the unique identifier comprises a mobile station identity code derived from a mobile station identity number (Pg. 2, [0020]-[0021] but the combination does not specifically teach derived by performing length 16 Walsh block coding (used for error correcting) on the mobile station identity number.

However, Padovani teaches derived by performing length 16 Walsh block coding on the mobile station identity number (pg. 4, [0045] and Pg. 12, [0117]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Walker and Kwon with Padovani in order to aid in transmission to a specific base station (Pg. 4, [0045]).

Conclusion

5. Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to** (571) 273-8300 **or mailed to**:

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to

Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shannon Brooks whose telephone number is (571) 270-

1115. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nick Corsaro can be reached on (571) 272-7876. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Shannon R. Brooks
February 23, 2008

NICK CORSARO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600